

BASEBALL :: BOWLING :: BOXING :: OTHER SPORTS

TENNIS INTEREST IS TAKING SHAPE

City Tournament Next week County Contest a Little Later.

The Y. M. C. A. will hold its annual tennis tournament next week. The tournament is to start on Tuesday August 8, and will be a handicap affair for a silver loving cup that is to be given by the Y. M. C. A. The tournament will be played on the "Y's" courts at South Side Park.

A meeting of the committee in charge was held last night at the Y. M. C. A. The committee is composed of Fred Heintzelman, chairman, Mel Jacobs, Dr. H. L. Satterfield, Clifford Bell and William Miller. They announced last night that there would be a county tournament held some time in the near future. For this tournament there will be many handsome prizes offered.

The Y courts are in fine shape as there has been a man taking care of them all this summer. The courts will be re-rolled and scraped before the opening of the play.

Baseball in Nutshell

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Yesterday's Results.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 0; New York 7, Pittsburgh 0; Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 3; Brooklyn 4, Cincinnati 0; St. Louis 4, Boston 3; Boston 2, St. Louis 1; Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	54	34	.614
Boston	48	36	.571
Philadelphia	49	38	.563
New York	45	43	.511
Chicago	44	49	.473
Pittsburgh	39	49	.443
St. Louis	43	54	.443
Cincinnati	38	57	.400

Today's Schedule.
Pittsburgh at New York
Chicago at Philadelphia (2)
St. Louis at Boston (2)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Yesterday's Results.
Washington 11, Cleveland 1; Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3 (11 innings); St. Louis 4, New York 2; Boston 6, Detroit 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	54	40	.574
Chicago	55	42	.567
New York	53	43	.552
Cleveland	50	43	.538
Detroit	52	47	.525
Washington	49	45	.521
St. Louis	48	49	.495
Philadelphia	19	71	.211

Today's Schedule.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

FAIRVIEW.

Mrs. Anna Mulvihill, of Farmington, was the week-end visitor of the brother, John H. Burns and family, at the National House.

Miss Gladys McCasky, of Dunbar, Pa., is visiting her aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Snodgrass, 311 Indiana St.

A. D. Yount has returned from Atlantic City.

Wesley Parker and son, Ray, of Columbus, Minn., are visiting his sister, Mrs. Livanna Hamilton and J. Y. Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frances Toothman are the happy parents of a baby girl.

J. L. Tennant and daughter, Miss Tensel, have returned from Ohio and Indiana where they have been visiting relatives.

Oliver Shurtlett, of Morgantown, was a visitor here Saturday and attended the Methodist Episcopal S. S. picnic.

George Callahan, of Cleveland, O., is visiting in this county as the guest of Trace Tennant.

W. E. Michael, of Grant Town, was a Fairview visitor Saturday.

Mrs. Burbank and granddaughter, Miss Irene, of Canada, and niece, Mrs. Frances Fisher, of Bartlettville, Okla., and niece, Miss Virginia Downs, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cummins.

Mrs. Lizzie Toothman, Mrs. Jesse Wilson, Mrs. Clyde Haines, Mrs. Gladys Walls, and Mrs. J. B. Machesney attended the W. C. T. U. convention at Harrodsburg Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Connelly and the latter's mother, Mrs. Holden, of Littleton, were the guests of Mrs. Mary McBeck Sunday.

Misses Ruth and Helen Hawkins, of Mannington, were the week-end guests of Miss Mary Lavell.

James Burns, of Fairmont, was the guest of his brother, John H. Burns, Saturday.

Misses Thelma and Margaret Boyers, of Fairmont, are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Snodgrass.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McInturf, of Mannington, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Lavell Sunday.

Mrs. L. L. Morris has returned from Ohio and Illinois where she was visiting relatives.

Mrs. J. L. Tennant was shopping in Fairmont Monday.

Mrs. Ollie Toothman and Mrs. Martha Varner will entertain the Lincoln Cheer Sewing circle on the lawn of Mrs. Ollie Toothman, Friday afternoon, August 4. All the members are invited.

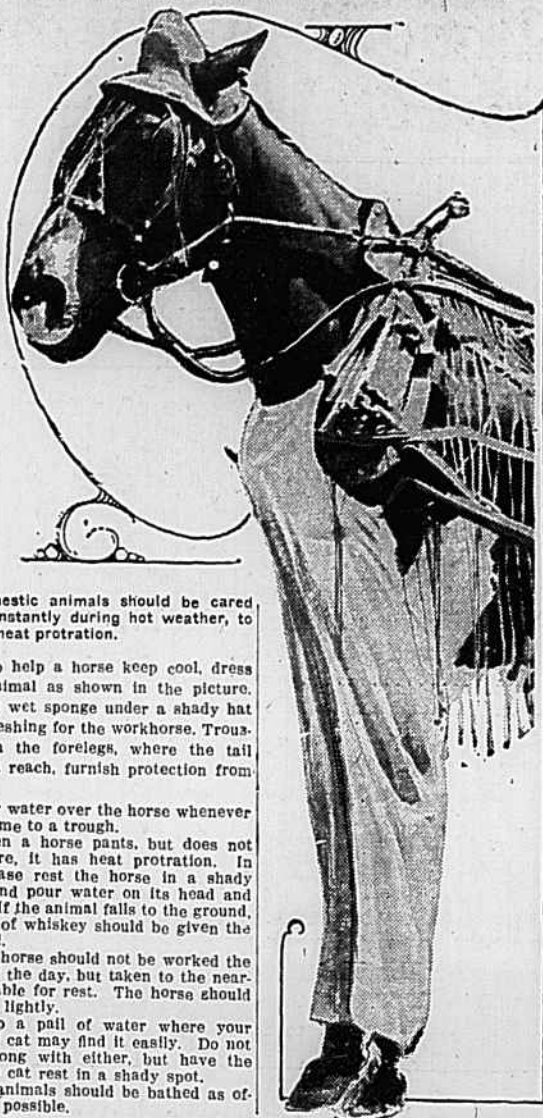
Miss Hattie Hall, of Morgantown, was a week-end guest at home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kuntz and Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Wilson motored to Belington Sunday.

Miss Edith Wilson, of Fairmont, was a week-end guest at home.

Rev. A. H. Perkins will preach his last Sunday morning service Sunday

DON'T FORGET OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS.



Domestic animals should be cared for constantly during hot weather, to avoid heat prostration.

To help a horse keep cool, dress the animal as shown in the picture. A cold wet sponge under a shady hat is refreshing for the workhorse. Trousers on the forelegs, where the tail cannot reach, furnish protection from flies.

Pour water over the horse whenever you come to a trough.

When a horse pants, but does not perspire, it has heat prostration. In this case rest the horse in a shady spot and pour water on its head and legs. If the animal falls to the ground, a pint of whiskey should be given the animal.

The horse should not be worked the rest of the day, but taken to the nearest stable for rest. The horse should be fed lightly.

Keep a pail of water where your dog or cat may find it easily. Do not play long with either, but have the dog or cat rest in a shady spot.

All animals should be bathed as often as possible.

One Minute Talks with Ballplayers

PAT MORAN, MANAGER PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS:

"Keep your eye on the Brooklyn club in the last half of the pennant race. Robinson's team has developed unexpected strength and if his pitchers can stand up one-half of the world's series games will be played on Ebbets Field.

"The Phillies have nothing to fear from the Cubs, Giants and Braves. I am banking on my boys to fight it out with Brooklyn right down to the last out. The Phillies have played bang-up ball ever since the start of the season and now that hot weather is here they'll go even better."

morning at 10:30 a. m. August 6, at the M. E. church, south. Everybody is invited.

George Burline, who was operated on at Cook hospital, is getting better.

Mrs. McElroy of Georgetown, is visiting her son, C. S. McElroy.

Monongah Glass Lost at Grant Town

The Monongah Glass team was defeated at Grant Town yesterday by the score of 6 to 3. This is the second Fairmont team that has went down before the Grant Town boys in the last week. The Grant Town pitcher was in great form only allowing four hits. Both teams put up a battle but the Grant Town boys were a little the stronger. The batteries were Ross and Fluharty for Grant Town, and Joyce and Kemple for the Glass house boys.

WILL PLAY MANNINGTON.

The Eighth Ward Independents will meet the strong Mannington team at Mannington next Sunday afternoon. This promises to be a good game as the Eighth Ward team has a mighty fast bunch of players. The Mannington team has not played any of the local teams this year and nothing is known about their playing. The Locust avenue aggregation is sure of a victory but they may be disappointed.

LEE FOHL, MANAGER CLEVELAND INDIANS:

"Most star players appointed as managers have no knowledge of how to handle men; in fact are poorly equipped for their task. Many a minor league manager who has toiled for years unnoticed in bush circuits could show them cards and spades and beat them at their own game."

"There is a natural aptitude for managing just as there is for playing. If I were an owner I would sooner trust my club to the care of a man who has had experience in handling men, whether in the minors or otherwise, than to any high-priced other-wise inexperienced star player on the circuit."

MAINTAINS RIGHTS OF AMERICA

(Continued from page 1.)

"Senator Harding, members of the notification committee and fellow citizens, this occasion is more than a mere ceremony of notification. We are not here to indulge in formal expressions. We come to state in a plain and direct manner our faith, our purpose and our pledge. This representative gathering is a happy augury. It means the strength of reunion. It means that the party of Lincoln is restored, alert, effective. It means the unity of a common perception of paramount national needs. It means that we are neither deceived nor benumbed by abnormal conditions. We know that we are in a critical period, perhaps more critical than any period since the Civil war. We need a dominant sense of national unity, the exercise of our best constructive powers, the vigor and resourcefulness of a quickened America. We desire that the Republican party as a great liberal party shall be the agency of a national achievement, the organ of the effective expression of dominant Amer-

icanism. What do I mean by that? I mean America conscious of power, awake to obligation, erect in self respect, prepared for every emergency, devoted to the ideals of peace, instinct with the spirit of human brotherhood, safeguarding both individual opportunity and the public interest, maintaining a well-ordered constitutional system adapted to local self-government without the sacrifice of essential national authority, appreciating the necessity of stability, expert knowledge and thorough organization as the indispensable conditions of security and progress, a country loved by its citizens with a patriotic fervor permitting no division in their allegiance and no rivals in their affection. I mean America first and America efficient. It is in this spirit that I respond to your summons."

In discussing foreign relations and appointments Mr. Hughes declared that the executive had not commanded the respect of the world by his conduct of the state department. Competent diplomats, notably Ambassador Herrick, to France, have been retired for no other reason than to meet partisan demand.

"The dealings of the administration," Mr. Hughes declared, "constitute a confused chapter of blunders. We have not helped Mexico. She lies prostrate, impoverished, famine-stricken, overwhelmed with the woes and outrages of internecine strife, the helpless victim of a condition of anarchy which the course of the administration only served to promote. For ourselves, we have witnessed the murder of out citizens and the destruction of their property. We have made enemies, not friends. Instead of commanding respect and deserving good will by sincerity, firmness and consistency, we provoked misapprehension and deep resentment. In the light of the conduct of the administration no one could understand its professions. Decrying interference, we interfered most exasperatingly. We have not even kept out of actual conflict and the soil of Mexico is stained with the blood of our soldiers. We have resorted to physical invasion only to retire without gaining the professed object. It is a record which cannot be examined without a profound sense of humiliation." Reviewing the interference with Huerta, Mr. Hughes characterized it as "a vacillating and ineffective intervention," and as "the height of folly."

"So far as the character of Huerta is concerned the hollowness of the pretensions on this score is revealed by the administration's subsequent patronage of Villa (whose qualifications as an assassin are indisputable) whom apparently the administration was ready to recognize had he achieved his end and fulfilled what then seemed to be his hope."

"The question is not as to the non-recognition of Huerta. The administration did not content itself with refusing to recognize Huerta, who was recognized by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Spain and Japan."

After describing the seizure of Vera Cruz, Mr. Hughes says: "We are now informed that we did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag. We are told that we went there to show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go. That is, we seized Vera Cruz to depose Huerta; the question of the salute was a mere pretext."

"Meanwhile the administration utterly failed to perform its obvious duty to secure protection for the lives

and property of our citizens. The bitter hatred aroused by the course of the administration multiplied outrages, while our failure to afford protection to our citizens evoked the scorn and contempt of Mexicans. Consider the ignominious incident at Tampico in connection with the capture of Vera Cruz. In the midst of the greatest danger to the hundreds of American ships congregated at Tampico our ships which were in the harbor were withdrawn and our citizens were saved only by the intervention of German officers and were taken away by British and German ships."

"Destroying the government of Huerta, we left Mexico to the ravages of revolution. I shall not attempt to narrate the sickening story of the barbarities committed, of the carnival of murder and lust. We were then told that Mexico was entitled to spill as much blood as she pleased to settle her affairs. The administration vacillated with respect to the embargo on the export of arms and munitions to Mexico. There was an utter absence of consistent policy."

"For a time we bestowed friendly ship on Villa. Ultimately we recog-

nized Carranza, not on the ground that he had a constitutional government but that it was a de facto government. The complete failure to secure protection to American citizens is shown conclusively in the note of the secretary of state of June 10, 1916.

"The Santa Ysabel massacre, the raid on Columbus, the bloodshed at Carrizal, are fresh in your minds. After the Columbus raid we started a 'punitive expedition.' We sent a thin line of troops hundreds of miles into Mexico, between two lines of railway, neither of which we were allowed to use and which we did not feel at liberty to seize. We were refused permission to enter the towns. Though thus restricted, the enterprise was still regarded by the Mexicans as a menace. Our troops faced hostile forces and it is not remarkable that our men fell at Carrizal. What other result could be expected? We are virtually ordered to withdraw, and without accomplishing our purpose we have been withdrawing and we are now endeavoring to safeguard our own territory. The entire national guard has been ordered out, and many thousands of our citizens have been taken from their peaceful employment and hurried to the Mexican border. The administration was to seize and punish Villa for his outrage on our soil. It has not punished any one; we went in only to retire, and future movements are apparently to be determined by a joint commission."

"The nation has no policy of aggression toward Mexico. We have no desire for any of her territory. We wish to have peace, stability and prosperity. We should be ready to aid her in binding up her wounds. In relieving her from starvation and distress and in giving her in every practicable way the benefits of our disinterested friendship. The conduct of this administration has created difficulties which we shall have to surmount. We shall have to overcome the antipathy needlessly created by that conduct and to develop genuine respect and confidence. We shall have to adopt a new policy, a policy of firmness and consistency through which alone we can promote an enduring friendship. We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations. Much will be gained if Mexico is convinced that we contemplate no meddlesome interference with what does not concern us, but we propose to insist in a firm and candid manner upon the performance of international obligations. To a stable government, appropriately discharging its international duties, we should give ungrudging support. A short period of firm, consistent and friendly dealing will accomplish more than many years of vacillation."

Discussing the European war and the maintenance of American rights Mr. Hughes declared that "national security demands that there shall be no feinting with American rights." Continuing he said:

"We countenance no covert policies, no intrigues, no secret schemes. We are unreservedly, devotedly, wholeheartedly for the United States. That is the rallying point for all Americans. That is my position. I stand for the unflinching maintenance of all American rights on land and sea."

"We have had a clear and definite mission as a great neutral nation. It was for us to maintain the integrity of international law to vindicate our rights as neutrals, to protect the lives of our citizens, their property and trade from wrongful acts. At least we were entitled to the safeguarding of American rights, but this has not been secured. We have had brave words in a series of notes, but despite our protests the lives of Americans have been destroyed. What does it avail to use some of the strongest words known to diplomacy if ambassadors can receive the impression that the words are not to be taken seriously? It is not words, but the strength and resolution behind the words that count. Had this government by the use of both informal and formal diplomatic opportunities left no doubt that when we said 'strict accountability' we meant precisely what we said and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate that position, I am confident that there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. Moreover, a firm American policy would have been strongly supported by our people and the opportunity for the development of bitter feeling would have been vastly reduced."

"It is a great mistake to say that resolution in protecting American rights would have led to war. Rather, in that course lay the best assurance of peace. Weakness and indecision in the maintenance of known rights are always sources of grave danger. They forfeit respect and invite serious wrongs, which in turn create an uncontrollable popular resentment. That is not the path of national security. Not only have we a host of resources short of war by which to enforce our just demands, but we shall never promote our peace by being stronger in words than in deeds. We should not have found it difficult to maintain peace but we should have maintained peace with honor. During this crucial period the only danger of war has lain in the weak course of the administration."

The nation had no ulterior purposes, he said, and "we denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. Utterly intolerant of the use of our soil for alien intrigues." Referring to "preparedness" Mr. Hughes said: "We are a peace-loving people but we live in a world of arms. We have no thought of aggression, and we desire to pursue our democratic ideals without the wastes of strife. So devoted are we to these ideals, so intent upon our normal development, that I do not believe that there is the slightest danger of militarism in this country. Adequate preparedness is not militarism. It is the essential assurance of security. It is the necessary safeguard of peace."

"It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared. There is no room for controversy on this point since the object lesson on the Mexican border. All our available regular troops, less, I believe, than 40,000, are there or in Mexico, and as these have been deemed insufficient the national guard has been ordered out—that is, we are summoning practically all our movable military forces in order to prevent bandit incursions. In view of the warnings of the past three years it is inexcusable that we should find ourselves in this plight."

"We demand adequate national defense, adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service. It seems to me plain that our regular army is too small. I believe further that there should be not only a reasonable increase in the regular army, but that the first citizen reserve subject to call should be enlisted as a federal army and trained under federal authority. In our proposals there is, I repeat, no militarism. There is simple insistence on common sense in providing reasonable measures of security and avoiding the perils of neglect. We must have the strength of self respect, a strength which contains no threat, but assures our defense, safeguards our rights and conserves our peace." Mr. Hughes declared that the country was deeply interested in the organization of peace. New conditions which it must meet would follow the end of the war.

"We are undisciplined, defective in organization, loosely knit, industrially unprepared. Our opponents promised to reduce the cost of living, this they failed to do, but they did reduce the opportunities of making a living. Let's not forget the conditions that existed in this country under the new tariff prior to the outbreak of the war. Production had decreased, business was languishing, new enterprises were not undertaken. Instead of expansion there was curtailment and our streets were filled with the unemployed. It was estimated that in the city of New York over 300,000 were out of work throughout the country. The jobless demanded relief."

"It is plain that we must have protective upbuilding policies. It is idle to look for relief to the Democratic party, which as late as 1912 declared

in its platform that it was 'a fundamental principle of the Democratic party, that the federal government under the constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue.' We are told in its present platform that there have been momentous changes in the past two years, and hence, repudiating its former attitude, the Democratic party now declares for a nonpartisan tariff commission."

"The Republican party stands for the principle of protection. We must apply that principle fairly, without abuses, in a scientific manner as possible, and congress should be aided by the investigations of an expert body."

"We stand for the safeguarding of our economic independence, for the development of American industry, for the maintenance of American standards of living."

Mr. Hughes concluded as follows: "We live in a fateful hour. In a true sense the contest for the preservation of the nation has never ended. We must still be imbued with the spirit of heroic sacrifice, which gave us our country and brought us safely through the days of civil war. We renew our pledge to the ancient ideal of individual liberty, of opportunity denied to none because of race or creed, of unswerving loyalty. We have a vision of America prepared and secure, strong and just, equal to her tasks, an exemplar of the capacity and efficiency of a free people. I endorse the platform adopted by the convention and accept its nomination."



Look at Those Safety Cups

They are found in our store on the only tires representative of our quality and service standard—Pennsylvania Oilproof

VACUUM CUP TIRES

These cups act on the only principle by which rubber projections can grip a smooth, wet surface—suction.

Because of this absolute non-skid efficiency, Vacuum Cup Tires are guaranteed not to skid on wet, greasy pavements—also after reasonable trial—returnable at full purchase price.

In point of service, they are guaranteed—per warranty tag attached to each casing—for

6,000 Miles

If better tires could be bought, we'd handle them.

The Yellow and Blue Vacuum Cup Sign distinguishes our store.

Standard Garage

Every Day is a Bargain Day

AT THE

Fairmont Vulcanizing Co.

110 ELKINS ST., FIRST WARD.

STANDARD PRICES

To meet popular demands, in tires, gasoline, oils and accessories. If you would buy the best tires in America, you would buy United States or Goodyear. A tire to meet every demand, a special tire for every class of service. If you would buy the best tires for the least money, you are justified in acquainting yourself with our prices. The quality of Goodyear and United States tires is unquestioned.

STANDARD GASOLINE 25c

Fairmont Vulcanizing Co.

Bell Phone 430. FIRST WARD. 110 Elkins St.

SQUIRREL FOOD—BY AHERN.

